JULY 1917
VOL. II No. 4

Intercollegiate Community Service Quarterly

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reorganization 1

An Expanded Purpose and a New Name..... 4
SUSAN M. KINGSBURY

The New Plan..... 7
VIDA D. SCUDDER

"Developing the Sense of Social Justice and Responsibility"..... 9
EMILY G. BALCH

The Need for Wider Work for the Association..... 11
EMELYN PECK

Labor Laws in War Time—Britain's Warning..... 12
NELLE SWARTZ

War Work and Settlement Perspective..... 13
ANNA F. DAVIES

The Colleges and the C. S. A.—1916-1917..... 16
DOROTHY BALDWIN

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

COMPLETE OUTFITTING FOR THE COLLEGE STUDENT

GOWNS AND TAILOR SUITS, SPORTS GARMENTS, HATS FOR EVERY OCCASION

BLOUSES, NEGLIGEES, GLOVES, NECKWEAR, AND ALL THE ACCESSORIES OF COSTUME

The Mail Order Service is at the disposal of out-of-town patrons

Hotel Martha Washington

29 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City

"The World-Famous Woman's Hotel"

Isn't it comforting to know that there is *one* hotel in New York devoted entirely to the interests of "Mere Woman?" Almost everywhere you go, you find that such and such a convenience is made because "men like it that way," but in the Hotel Martha Washington men's desires are never questioned. Here there is only one question of interest, and that is, "What can we do to increase the comfort and happiness of guests?" Nearly all our employees are women, and they, too, are on the watch for the answer to this question. Our one big idea is SERVICE.

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at $1.50 per day and up; $1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'hote luncheon at 40 cents, and dinner at 50 cents.

Booklet and additional information sent upon request

Intercollegiate Community Service Quarterly

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSOCIATION

1917-1919

DR. SUSAN M. KINGSBURY, *President*,
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MRS. GEORGE C. MACAN, JR., *Treasurer*,
202 Taylor Avenue, Easton, Pa.

MRS. HORACE T. FLEISHER, *Editor*,
6418 North Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. LUCIUS THAYER,
Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. EVA W. WHITE,
357 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.

1917-1918

MISS HELEN F. GREENE, *Vice-President*,
80 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.

MISS ELEANOR M. DOTY, *Secretary*,
567 West 113th Street, New York, N. Y.

MRS. HELEN GLENN DYSON,
State Board of Education, Harrisburg, Pa.

REORGANIZATION

A special meeting of the College Settlements Association, at which thirty members of the Electoral Board were present, was held at Mt. Ivy on May 5, 1917, at 8 p. m., to consider plans for reorganizing the Association.

*"Miss Greene gave the report of the Reorganization Committee, saying that the plan had been drawn up in answer to the feeling that the Association needed a wider scope. She read the plan, calling special attention to the suggestions in regard to paid workers of the

---

* *Condensed Minutes of the Electoral Board Meetings*, pp. 2 and 3.

Association—an Executive Secretary to develop and maintain a central office, an Assistant Secretary who, under the direction of the Executive Secretary, should work chiefly with the undergraduate chapters, and such office secretarial help as was necessary.

"Dr. Kingsbury spoke particularly of the Advisory Board mentioned in the plan, consisting of men and women who represent organizations with varying social interests. Through this Board the Association would be able to co-operate with other organizations, such as the Consumers' League, the Public Health Association, etc., and thus bring a much wider view of social interests to the college woman, both undergraduate and alumna, and bring her into closer touch with

THE LIVING ROOM AT MT. IVY WHERE THE ASSOCIATION WAS REORGANIZED

From *The Survey*, June 2, 1917

whatever field she was particularly interested in. Dr. Kingsbury asked the opinion of the members of the different social organizations present. Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the Consumers' League, Miss Lilian Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement, Mrs. John B. Andrews, of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Miss Byington, of the American Association of Societies for Organizing Charity, and Miss Peck, from the Inter-Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, spoke to the meeting, and gave the general opinion that they would be glad to co-operate as far as they were able."

"Dr. Kingsbury offered amendments to the By-laws to put this new plan into effect."

The following amendments to By-laws were passed:

Name

Article 1. The Name of this corporation shall be The Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

Object

Article 2. The object of this corporation shall be

(1) To arouse interest in College Settlements and aid in their establishment, support and management.

(2) To promote further community undertakings in cities, towns and rural districts.

(3) To stimulate and direct the interest of the undergraduate in social welfare activities.

(4) To assist in the work of social education through fellowships, scholarships, apprenticeships and other means.

(5) To develop the sense of social justice and responsibility.

Membership

Article 3. The membership relation between the Intercollegiate Community Service Association and the undergraduate organization shall be determined by the Standing Committee.

Officers

Article 4. 1 (c) A Standing Committee composed of the officers of the Electoral Board and of five other members, one of whom shall be the Editor.

(d) An Advisory Board.

2 Beginning in 1917 the President, the Treasurer and three members, including the Editor, and beginning in 1918 the Secretary, Vice-President and two members shall serve for two years from the close of the annual meeting, etc.

Electoral Board

Article 5. 1 (c) Two or more members to represent Non-College members of the corporation, and the varied types of social work.

Advisory Board

Article 6. Section 1. The Advisory Board shall consist of men and women who represent various types of Social Welfare Organizations and members of the College Faculties especially interested in the purposes of the Association.

Section 2. The members of the Advisory Board shall be selected by the Standing Committee.

AN EXPANDED PURPOSE AND A NEW NAME

It was almost thirty years ago that two groups of women, recently graduated from college, became filled with the desire to share their riches with less fortunate people. They had learned in England the creed of good neighborliness, and they had discovered that groups of

THE CALL TO REORGANIZATION. WHO WILL ANSWER?

men and women with large heritage from European ancestors were starving in the very centers of our great cities for an opportunity to express themselves in art and literature.

And so our Settlements were founded at 95 Rivington Street in New York, on Tyler Street in Boston, and on Christian Street in Philadelphia—centers for living among Jews, Italians and Irish. These were our first experiments with immigration problems.

At the same time there were those other and those younger college girls to be told of the struggles, the hopes, the ideals of a supposedly submerged population, and thus the College Settlements Association was born. By its help the undergraduates saw in the Settlements the

wonders of a people expressing itself in music and art, and realized the pulsing powers of humanity, and learned to give of self and support in order to encourage the stranger within our gates.

But teachers and leaders were needed, for within five years there were fifty settlements in the United States, and in another half decade this number had doubled. The Association struggled to meet the need. Fellowships were established, the first ones to send college graduates to the people to learn what they might give and get, as students of life, of humanity.

On May 5, 1917, the College Settlements Association was rechristened, because it had found that truly new problems of population had arisen. Four hundred neighborhood houses have now been established in the United States, mostly in the large cities of our nation, having followed the course of population from the old to the new immigration centers.

But in the meanwhile another migration has been going on. The farmer boy has gravitated to the city. The rural district has been left with a residuum of population. Twentieth century life has broken down neighborliness in the country as in city. It is as much as ever the responsibility of college women and college men to understand their European and Asiatic neighbors who cluster in our great cities or fill our suburban towns or our mining or lumber centers, but even more is it their duty and their right to know their fellow townsmen, and to extend their privileges to all citizenry—to help in development of latent powers and in the establishment of a real democracy. Community service is therefore the new watchword. Preparation for every type of community service is essential, whether it be to stimulate love of music and of art and of reading, of the dance and the song, of physical power, of health, to teach the principles of personal hygiene and of sanitation, or to offer protection, direction and advice.

The College Settlements Association has therefore expanded into the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, and will endeavor to include within the scope of its activities those wider interests which are essential to the growth of social conscience and the organization of community activity.

What is this we are about to do?

We purpose to continue our settlements and to develop those features which are unique in community education—the exceptional summer activities at Mt. Ivy, with its vital relation to winter education and the upbuilding of democratic ideals, the handicraft shop of Denison

House, the civic and educational contributions of Christian Street, the social and residential affiliation with the socialized school of Locust Point.

We purpose to develop our fellowships, scholarships and apprenticeships in social education in co-operation with school and college and professional school until we have demonstrated the sound social laboratory.

We purpose to offer increased opportunity to our undergraduates by forming a board of lecturers, who will interpret to the student body all the various phases of community need and social work, and will afford an insight into the real significance of human relations.

We purpose by means of annual intercollegiate conferences and frequent consultations to aid the undergraduates to mobilize their interest and marginal time for service in the college communities, as is already done in the Vassar College Maids' Club House, the Bryn Mawr Community Center, and the Goucher College activities at Locust Point, or in new directions, if so desired.

Finally, our purpose is to arouse college men and women to a sense of responsibility for their own communities, and to respond to the call of graduates or undergraduates for assistance in organizing the forces of a home community for democracy. We shall send our executive secretary, when summoned, to any community to advise and to aid in any activity, and if necessary we shall lend our assistant secretary for more protracted services.

To enable our organization to attain these purposes, we have amended our by-laws as reprinted elsewhere in this bulletin, we have increased our annual budget 50 per cent (from $8,000 to $12,000), and have secured pledges for one-half of the additional $4,000, we are engaging the services of an experienced Executive Secretary, and of an assistant, and, best of all, we have enlisted the co-operation and aid on an Advisory Board of men and women representing various types of community interest and of social service.

But upon the continued loyal support and active co-operation of the present members of the Association depends the fulfillment of our purpose. Increase our efficiency must be our motto. Expressions of good will, of confidence, of enthusiasm are greeting us. One friend writes us that she sees in our plan an extension into our communities of good will on earth through the college man and woman, working not as social reformers but as fellow social beings. Another writes, "There is need of immediately focussing the power which our colleges have given our young people on the necessity of using that power to

dig out and to meet local social and civic needs." Another tells us that the "Association faces the greatest opportunity it has ever had to do a valuable piece of constructive national work." And, finally, "I do not know when I have gotten so much enthusiasm for a plan on its first presentation as I did from your note this morning, describing the community organization idea into which the College Settlement idea might grow. It seems to me so right, so sensible and at the same time so deep-going that I can only say that I know of few things to which it would be more worth while devoting all of one's time and energies."

Shall we prove the faith that is in us.?

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY.

THE NEW PLAN

The College Settlements Association has made itself over. It keeps its beloved old initials, C. S. A., but it now courtesies to the public as the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, apologetically remarking that the whole name need never be said.

"Community" is a noble word, and a popular. To create that "Beloved Community" dear to the vision of Professor Royce, is the ideal under which the chivalry of justice to-day best loves to serve. Old Settlement people are not aware of any difference in aim or much difference in method as they range themselves contentedly under the new banner; but they rejoice that younger helpers are joining them, eager to extend the familiar joys of fraternal fellowship, not only in the great cities, but in the smaller industrial centers and in the country districts. The constant appeals for guidance which reach our settlements from young alumnæ adrift in the wilderness of their home regions, and for help from these regions themselves, has been an impelling force in our enlarged scope.

So we want to add to our staff an Executive Secretary, or Field Secretary, who shall be free to travel and to put her experience whenever so desired at the service of local communities where young college women may be feeling their way. And we hope, not so much to inaugurate new enterprises of our own, as to co-operate with other agencies, and to suggest to people the fellowships in which they can best serve. We hope that forums, civic centers, village improvement societies, and many other agencies, may feel our touch to be helpful. If our plan sounds vague, it is no vaguer than settlements themselves were a quarter of a century ago, and a project which is not an experi-

ment lacks that pioneer enthusiasm which has always characterized the C. S. A. Our four settlements must be the first care of the new Association as of old; but the call for reorganization is right in reminding us that "social welfare has developed a large group of interests which are closely affiliated with settlement work but which are now carried on outside the settlements." By becoming more officially cognizant of these interests, the Association hopes that in the long run it will be more valuable to the settlements themselves.

Reorganization and revision of our machinery is part of the plan. We have been a little rigid; but our aim should be to secure the largest amount of elasticity consistent with reasonably uniform and business-like methods. In some alumnæ bodies, as that of Wellesley, it may be well to abandon the old class basis of membership, in favor of the more convenient and modern geographical basis. In others, the old way may go on. The local situation in different colleges must affect the relation of the C. S. A. with other bodies. We must, however, always remember that the C. S. A. is the one organization within the colleges which is at once independent of outside non-collegiate control, and yet intercollegiate in scope; and it must retain autonomy to do its best work. Its best traditions, for instance, forbid its merging itself in a Christian Association, and this for two reasons. One is that it is founded on a principle of membership which admits no discrimination between "Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics," to use the vigorous Prayer-Book phrase, and other people, and the other, that its work, as any person of imagination readily sees, can no more be done under a religious badge than can that of the public school. The Association must keep its independence, but it will always rejoice in co-operation. And the specific terms of its existence in one college or another can be determined by its local committees.

Fascinating possibilities of conference and mutual inspiration are before the minds of the new officers. At this moment, when the world's need for brotherhood was never so great, our College groups have offered to them a new opportunity. Will not each member of the old Association try to bring a new member in within the next few weeks? Will not everybody who does not already "belong" find out from the Settlement nearest at hand what belonging means? A good and heartening thing it means, as many, old and young, can bear witness.

VIDA D. SCUDDER.

"DEVELOPING THE SENSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RESPONSIBILITY"

A provision of the constitution of the new C. S. A. makes one of its objects to "develop the sense of social justice and responsibility." This is one of the most difficult aspects of the teaching and study of social problems in colleges. In the early twenties we are no longer children. And even as regards children it is a question how far they should be shielded from any of the facts of life that they are old enough to grasp. Young men and women in their formative years—undergraduates—differ enormously, as is very natural, in the degree to which they appreciate the darker sides of the civilization in which they live. Some have a general impression that there was cruelty in the Middle Ages and injustice in the era of chattel slavery, but that now we are civilized and that things are about as they should be, with some minor exceptions. These exceptions are apt to be those things which the people at home complain of as injuring their business.

Others (often, but by no means always, those of the less stable and more easily moved type) are aflame with indignation, either at specific abuses or at existing conditions as a whole. These young social rebels sometimes develop later into admirable conservatives; sometimes they grow in poise, in depth, in the very necessary power to see more than one side of a question, without losing their radicalism and inner fire.

At the teacher's end of the problem lies the difficulty of the controversial nature of these matters. Not only are conclusions controversial, but the evidence and subject matter on each side are impugned by the other, and very probably justly. There is, unfortunately, no mathematical method for extracting an average of safe truth from two unreliable or partisan presentments diverging in opposite directions.

It does not render the matter easier that all overt meddling with abuses from which any part of the well-to-do derive benefit, is apt to be financially disadvantageous to an institution which must enlist the support of those who have the money to give. The more remote the abuse in space, in time, or in social status, the safer it is to study it.

The obvious answer is—give students the *key* of method, help them to learn how to search out the truth among sophistries, how to distinguish distorted or questionable evidence, train them to form the habit of insisting on hearing the other side before forming an opinion.

Another part of the task, or, better said, opportunity, is to feed and quicken the power of generous and steady response, not only to calls upon compassion and generosity, but upon the sense of justice and

brotherhood, and peculiarly in those matters in which our own interests are adversely implicated.

But method alone is not enough. There must be contact with contemporary facts. The student cannot and should not stay out of touch with the ugly and deeply rooted evils of our own society. The slightest contact with reality will begin to reveal the imperfection of men and of institutions.

Such contact with the real evils of our day may be at second hand, through books informing the intellect and the imagination, or by direct personal experience. Both are needed, and either is one-sided without the other.

Without a wide theoretical acquaintance with the field as a whole, and a sense of the interrelations of the different parts, the confused and chance-chosen facts of personal experience are likely to produce a habit of mind in which it is impossible to see the forest for the trees. On the other hand, acquaintance with something of the complex and baffling reality is a good preventive of the tendency to make too early and too cocksure a diagnosis of social wrongs. The facts are likely to refuse to fit into the theory as they are expected to, and must either be uncomfortably ignored or allowed to wreak their will upon it.

Every modern student should feel bound at some point in the apprenticeship to life to take the time to vivify academic acquaintance with social facts by means of some first-hand personal contact with aspects of life which would not be met without a special effort to do so. In a settlement, in the community life of his or her own town, in experimental working for wages in the underreaches of industrial life, in any one of a thousand ways, one can get a glimpse of what it all means. Any chance-met wrong, followed from cause to cause with dogged persistence and scientific care, is bound to bring a deepening understanding. Different experiences, above all different minds and temperaments, will lead to different theories of cause and remedy, but no theory must stop with surface explanations nor social practice with mere detail treatment of symptoms.

Is not the conclusion of the matter the deep need among teachers and taught, and not least among administrative officers and trustees, of an unappeasable thirst for justice, like that of Carola Woerishoffer, of undaunted moral courage, and a willingness to follow the evidence wherever it may lead? And not only to follow it in intellectual assent, but to make it the basis of our share of that ceaseless and unselfish effort by which alone our civilization can be purified and made to bring forth good fruits of peace, liberty and brotherhood?

EMILY G. BALCH.

THE NEED FOR WIDER WORK FOR THE ASSOCIATION

The plans of the College Settlements Association for enlarging its work and bringing a wider vision to the college girls interest me keenly. At the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations I have been continually conscious of the work which the College Settlements Association was doing to interest the undergraduates, but I have felt that there was perhaps a wider work still for the Association or for someone to do in connection with these eager young minds.

The "community center" seems a phrase to conjure with. It always evokes immediate interest.

The idea of rural social work, so eloquently brought before the Settlement this evening, is one that, so far as I can judge, has not yet come very close to the college girls. To me it is one of the most thrilling and most promising ideas on the horizon. To the girls, many of them coming from rural communities or from small towns, it should be one of the greatest possible appeal. It is practically an untouched field.

The call for nurses with broad educational background and with social outlook is also one that has never been well carried over to the college girl. The need in this field is imperative and increasing. At the present time I understand that there are as many as five State universities that are only waiting to found a department for public health nursing until they can find women of college education, of nursing training and of large social outlook, to organize and head the departments. The cry comes from every direction—from universities, from public health departments, from the relief organizations, from the children's societies, from national health organizations—for college women with nurse's training.

The second object of the reorganized Association—that of putting the college girl in touch with the needs of her own community and trying to guide and develop the newly-forming organizations in those communities—is also one that readily arouses enthusiasm. Many a small group of people in an isolated community, roused by the social enthusiasm that is in our day so far-reaching, has felt stirring toward practical work, but has found it difficult to get in touch with leadership. It would certainly be a great contribution to the general social welfare if the enthusiasm of the undergraduate could be connected with the nascent social idealism in her own community.

In enlarging its work the College Settlements Association would surely be only carrying on its already established tradition.

EMELYN PECK.

LABOR LAWS IN WAR TIME—BRITAIN'S WARNING

Would the army have more munitions by keeping men and women at machines twelve hours a day, seven days a week? Would our food supply be more adequate if the women and children worked in canneries by night as well as by day? Should all restrictive labor laws be waived as the shortest cut to preparedness?

If the New York State Legislature represents popular feeling, it seems that the average man is certain that to win this war all these measures are necessary. Early in February a bill was introduced in the New York State Legislature giving the Industrial Commission power to relax our labor code. With but one dissenting vote in the Senate, and with the Republicans in the Assembly voting solidly in favor of such legislation, power was given the Industrial Commission to suspend the labor law. The average person in this country felt as did his English ally, that his country could be adequately prepared only by eliminating from the statute books the laws which protect women and children from long hours of work.

At the beginning of the war the British Government issued special orders suspending the laws limiting the hours of labor and night work, even for women and children employed in the manufacture of supplies for the army and navy. The impairment of output and health of the workers in a few months of this unrestricted labor led to official inquiry into the hours of work and the effect of industrial fatigue. The findings showed the rapid increase of sickness and days absent under the strain of long hours, with accompanying lowered efficiency and decreased output. Experience proved, for example, that the output of women winding bobbins increased 5 per cent when they worked ten hours instead of twelve hours a day. It was found, too, in one munition factory that when men worked twelve hours per day, seven days per week, the output was 66,743; when they worked ten hours a day, six days a week, the output was 71,182. The difference is more than 5 per cent in favor of the shorter work day.

Yet in spite of the fact that the long work day and the seven-day week has been proved to increase sickness among industrial workers, to raise the number of accidents and to lower efficiency, thereby reducing output, several of our State Legislatures have passed laws in the last few months suspending all protective legislation. The universal impulse to sacrifice prompts men and women to give their all—sons, fortune, health, home, efforts of every kind to the country in war time. In their zeal and haste they are tearing down safeguards to the life and vigor of working people on which success depends. Wage-earners

are called upon to exert their fullest working capacity. It is of extreme importance to efficiency that the energies of this entire army of workers should be kept at highest pitch. Now more than ever we must remember that output and health are inseparable. Experience teaches that every strain upon the worker is registered unfailingly in reduced output.

America to-day is in the danger of the runner who by a spurt at the beginning of the race sacrifices the staying power that makes for victory. In urging the maintenance of present standards in war time we are not asking that the workers be spared the hardships of war, nor are we requesting a privilege for a certain class, but we are urging protection for the entire community against consumption of human resources.

The daily newspapers indicate that women by hundreds are going into work formerly done by men. They are already engaged in running elevators, as ticket choppers, and in several cities as machinists in railroad shops. Women will go into industries in which the labor law offers no protection, and in which no evidence has been gathered showing the need of protection. Facts from all over the country are needed to show the trend of women's work and to supply a basis for government action.

Reporters all over the country are needed to keep track of violations and relaxations of labor laws. These facts can be recorded and reported through the Settlement Associations, and thus make possible a better understanding of the situation. In this great crisis the workers are the second line of defense. They must not be uselessly sacrificed.

NELLE SWARTZ.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—At the Mt. Ivy meeting it was further moved and carried that the following telegram be sent to the Governors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York:

"The electors of the College Settlements Association at its annual meeting at Mt. Ivy, May 5, 1917, protest against any relaxation of labor laws during wartime. Great Britain's experience has proved such relaxation impairs strength of worker, reduces output, is unpatriotic, as it defeats its purpose.]

WAR WORK AND SETTLEMENT PERSPECTIVE

"I am going to do supplies with the Red Cross one morning a week this summer, because they tell me the things are very much needed, but I want to come to the Settlement two days a week, if you

will let me, so as to learn to do something with people. I think they are even more important." This introduction from a young volunteer came as a cheering variation of the too frequent refrain "I can't keep up with my work at the Settlement because I'm too busy with the Red Cross work." Retorts more or less courteous come to one's mind, e. g.

"Why not both?"

"If your work at the Settlement is *your* work can you (rightly) so easily lay it aside in war time, when every social need and problem is automatically intensified?"

"Are you doubling your efforts for your country to meet the strain of present catastrophe, or are you merely switching the same

"THIS IS YOUR COUNTRY—TAKE CARE OF IT!"

energy from one service to another more exciting—trying to satisfy the war demand with only the usual peace leisure and devotion to the common welfare? Does that meet war requirements back of the lines? Aren't you a bit of a slacker?"

"Are you giving enough to the home service? Do you fit into the picture of your times, under the principle of universal liability to national service, as a detail in harmony with the life stress, life use and life loss in the fields, the factories, the trenches, the air ships and the submarines? If yes, go ahead. If no, give yourself an overhauling, get into trim and under way for the duration of the war. The practice

and discipline will prepare you for the times of peace to follow." They will be, we may well expect, the most wonderful times of peace in the whole range of history, for the minds of men and women are being widened and illumined and energized at a breathless speed, made ready for a changed social order, nay, even accomplishing it by these very processes.

Thinking in world size terms and understanding the signs of the times are not habitual with most humans. Their usual thoughts are small and measured by their own daily pains and pleasures, excitements and weariness, needs and greeds. In Dommet's Christmas hymn the weary boor and the Senator of haughty Rome were alike insensible to the light shining from a half-shut stable door at midnight in a village of a paltry province. Yet it was a portent of world change. "Within that stable lay, new born, the peaceful Prince of earth and heaven." The Magi were approaching to offer their prophetic reverence, since to their wisdom it was given to feel the inner splendor of the event.

These times in which we live are of tremendous significance, perhaps of unexcelled significance in the development of the Kingdom of Humanity, in whose citizenry the Prince of Peace may find fulfilled the prophecy and symbol of the wise men's worship, and where He may dwell as at home among men and their institutions.

Shall we, then, choose the one *or* the other,—war work or the work of peace? Shall we see our home defence duty only in making things for war and slacken our energy and zeal for making persons and neighborhoods and communities and commonwealths fit and serviceable either for peace or war? I trow not.

Such opinion has the support of direct and recent experience. Canadian Settlements which when war began abandoned their local activities have resumed them as their absolutely necessary and distinctive patriotic service.

Let us make it concrete: Walking down Fifth Street I saw a small fat boy and another small thin one skulking in the mouth of the alley. The fat one was Jerry of our Kindergarten. The thin one was a satellite, an admiring, unquestioning imitator. Jerry had a toy gun almost his own length. Skinny had a piece of wood which he called a knife. They recognized me and I heard Skinny say, "Shall we kill her?" "No," said Jerry, "she's a teacher in the College." Then, as I deployed into the alley, to socialize a bit, Jerry said to me, "We're killun Jummems and cuttnum up."

While we conversed further my mind gazed as far as my knowledge could guide it into Jerry's background. His little life landscape

provided a suggestion of almost every "problem" known to the social investigator and recorder. The most sinister feature, under the exact circumstances, was the fact that Jerry's father was a murderer. He had killed his man, suffered temporary imprisonment, and now keeps freshly in the minds of wife and children the thought that he may kill them at any time of domestic irritation.

Now we ask you—chapters, sub-chapters, alumnæ, supporting public, non-resident helpers—shall Jerry be abandoned for the sake of making socks for soldiers or even bandages for the wounded? We have the hardihood to declare that socks and bandages should be made by those who have neither taste nor talent for Jerries—their name is legion—but, as for those who have such talent, and the will to use it, they should be reserved for, and helped to get results in, the serious and taxing war-and-peace work of changing backgrounds into futures, and leading Jerries into their promised land. Nor should the cost of such work be counted less than a necessary social expenditure. And for Jerries read any other names that occur to you, from Angelos to Diavolos.

In general terms, is it not fair and right, patriotic and deeply a service, that Settlements should make these things their distinctive "war-work"—so far as they are able to accomplish them:—

1. To interpret to their neighborhoods the war situation and its deeper meanings.

2. To block the natural war increase of malice, hatred, violence, want, disorder and crime.

3. To call upon the whole community, local and general, to furnish countless recruits for countless services to their neighbors.

4. To stir up thought of the after-war necessities and possibilities, together with the determination that "Vision" shall be regarded as adequately true, beautiful and good only when expressed in action and the concrete terms of common life.

Come to work—one and all—make America proud of her children!

This is *Your* Country—Take Care of It! ANNA F. DAVIES.

THE COLLEGES AND THE C. S. A.—1916-1917

Report of the Organizing Secretary to the Electoral Board at Mt. Ivy Spring Meeting, May 5, 1917

I

THE COLLEGE SITUATION

The most vital and most general question that came up this year in connection with the C. S. A. was, "Is C. S. A. worth while?"

If we believe with a member of the Wellesley faculty, that "a college community should be aflame with social and political interest," and as we see that most colleges are academic cloisters untouched by the flame of life, then surely C. S. A. has here a splendid field. If we believe that every effort should be made in the colleges to develop the humanitarian spirit of the students, then C. S. A. finds an important place. There can be little doubt that every influence that can stir our college women to revolt against an economic order that means inevitable social injustice is gravely needed in a system of liberal education.

A brief summary of the other agencies at work in this college field may prove valuable, as it will show how C. S. A. may relate itself to them. The Christian Associations have been broadening their point of view until in about half of the colleges which have C. S. A. chapters no profession of orthodox religious faith is required of those who join. Christian Associations have increased their activities until now, through Social Service Committees, they carry on many sorts of social work, including settlement work. This means that practically all students are eligible to Christian Association membership, and that all members can find some outlet for the social energy inspired by their college courses. However, there are still groups of girls in the colleges who will not ally themselves with the Christian Association. Then, too, the Association offers no constructive social policy, but largely charitable and philanthropic work.

The Consumers' League is under this Association in several colleges, and one or two colleges have separate chapters of the League. The Child Welfare Committee and the Association for Labor Legislation have individual members but no regular organizations in the colleges.

Most of the colleges have some form of Current Topics or Discussion Club, but only Radcliffe has adequate organization of this sort. The visitor is still appalled at the ignorance of the average college girl on social conditions, social problems, and especially current events; but the new Civic League at Vassar, the Social Science League at Barnard, the Civics Club at Radcliffe furnish ample proof that the girls feel the need of expressing their civic interest.

C. S. A. itself is variously organized. Seven chapters are independent of other organizations. Five chapters are allied with the Christian Association. One chapter is connected with a civic league. Had C. S. A. continued to stand before the girls for the democratic ideals with which it was founded it could have turned much of this enthusiasm for participation in the community life to its own growth.

So two fields open to C. S. A., the field of inspirational study and discussion, and the field of wider constructive social activities. The question, "What can we do in C. S. A. this year?" must be answered if our chapters are to retain their vigor. That C. S. A. will fill a need is best proven by the eagerness with which the C. S. A. ideal has been received in the colleges.

II

What the Undergraduates are Doing

Each college, with the exception of Goucher and Wells, which were visited once, has been visited at least twice during the year. An early fall visit is invaluable in stimulating work for the year. The Traveling Exhibit has helped greatly in showing what C. S. A. means and does. It has been exhibited in all the colleges where we have chapters; at Wheaton College, at the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr, to the New York sub-chapters, at New York Settlement Week, to the sub-chapters near Vassar College, and at the Philadelphia Fall Meeting of C. S. A.

If a prize were offered to the college showing the most interest and growth, as Miss Schain suggested last year, *Swarthmore* would have the prize chapter, with *Barnard* a close second. Membership at the former has more than doubled. The "unemotional pavement" has been successfully undertaken as a special enterprise. The chapter has given several interesting parties, and has had Miss Emerson, Mrs. Graham, the Probation Officer from the Philadelphia Settlement, Miss Davies and Miss Baldwin out to speak. It has maintained a close connection with the Philadelphia Settlement, where eighteen students, with sixteen alternates, have done regular volunteer work. As one graduate said to the elector, "You certainly have put C. S. A. on the map this year." *Adelphi* and *Elmira* chapters also deserve honorable mention for their spirit and growth. In six colleges membership has appreciably increased.

Some interesting new methods of C. S. A. work have been tried. A discussion for and against continuing the chapter was staged at *Radcliffe* to revive interest. It seems to have been successful, for those vitally interested in the chapter came to the front with opposition to dropping it and it is to be continued. *Barnard* has worked out a scheme for obtaining credits in the Economics Department for the practical work done under C. S. A. A conference of C. S. A. officers and Economics teachers is to be held, at which records of the work done by the students this year will be presented along with a plan for academic credits next year, and for a regular course with one-hour

lecture and practical work weekly the year after. A student Forum to discuss "are Settlements only philantropic or worth while?" has been planned as part of the regular Forum program. Successful connection with the Alumnæ has also been made by asking them to all C. S. A. undertakings. The use of a C. S. A. "trade mark" on all its advertising has given C. S. A. meaning before the whole college. One member of the Barnard cabinet works as publicity manager to advertise events and to get copy into the weekly paper.

The student body at *Adelphi* has recognized the worth of the C. S. A. chapter this year by including the elector in the point system. Excellent work has been done at the Jackson Street School Settlement, and the whole college has become interested in C. S. A. as a vigorous, meaningful organization. *Bryn Mawr* chapter grew to 138 in membership under the inspiration of the Community Center in the town of Bryn Mawr. The union with the Christian Association Social Service Committee will mean added strength to the community service work of the college. *Elmira* took for its purpose this year "to obtain an outlet for the social spirit of its members." At the Neighborhood House, in the Helen Bullock Training School in the Orphans' Home, the chapter has worked in co-operation with the Social Service Committee of the Y. W. C. A. They are planning now to assist in the Suffrage Campaign and in gardening in the college neighborhood. Without the faithful work of the *Goucher* College C. S. A., both ungraduate and Alumnæ, Locust Point Settlement could not have carried on its brave pioneer work in the isolated Locust Point District. The Alumnæ raised considerable money through a Moving Picture Benefit.

Mt. Holyoke decided to give up its Vacation House for Holyoke working girls that has run for ten years and to lend its support to the Denison House Camp at Lake Wentworth, N. H. "Shares" in this camp have been sold to the girls. The camp is visited by Syrian girls, for whom city life in the summer is particularly tragic because they feel such a poetic love for the country. The newest activity at *Smith* connects C. S. A. with the founding of the Northampton Branch of the Boston Stamp Savings Society. Professor Chapin, of the Economics Department, has been the chief mover in this work. An executive committee of C. S. A. chapter has organized the work of collecting, which is carried on by students in an advanced sociology course. They go by twos each pay day to the Prophylactic Tooth Brush Factory and to the McCallum Hosiery Company. In the former the collectors are allowed to go through the factory, in the latter they must wait to see

the girls as they go out. C. S. A. subscribed to the fund of the Stamp Savings Society. Smith chapter offers a "scholarship" to its members for the Christmas or Spring vacation at one of the College Settlements. *Wellesley* tried the experiment of sending handbills to the students the evening before pay day. These read in part, "War relief is very well, but we must seriously consider our domestic economic and industrial problems. The College Settlements are dealing with these questions, and Wellesley has always done her share nobly." *Vassar* has started a campaign to raise money for a Mt. Ivy camp.

C. S. A. rejoices in welcoming *Wheaton College* as a full chapter with representation on the Electoral Board.

DOROTHY BALDWIN.

III

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER GROWTH

The Organizing Secretary has found it valuable to subscribe to the college weeklies and to keep clippings of every mention of C. S. A. Reading the weekly throws light on the conditions in the colleges besides giving information about our chapters. Electors have been urged to obtain publicity in their papers; cuts have been used in several cases. A card catalogue is in the process of making, and the card record system started by Miss Schain has been extended to all colleges. Regular chapter meetings for reading and discussion, connection with the Economics Departments, closer relation between the chapters, monthly reports from the electors, serve to strengthen the undergraduate chapters, as the experience this year shows. Miss Helen F. Greene has held a series of reading meetings at Smith. Round Robins have been circulated between several groups of electors. The monthly reports, where submitted, have filled a definite need to the elector and to the Organizing Secretary. These beginnings should all prove of value if carried on and perfected next year.

DOROTHY BALDWIN.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

The Smith-C. S. A. Joint Fellowship to Mary Vulcano, Smith, 1917, with residence at Denison House.

The Wellesley-C. S. A. Joint Fellowship to Mary Stotsenberg, Wellesley, 1917.

Brentano's

Booksellers to the World

All Books
All Subjects
All Languages

5th Ave. and 27th St. **New York**

Ready-to-Wear **Women's and Misses'**

Garments

Rugs **Dry Goods** **Upholsteries** **Linens**

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street **Boston**